

BECKER UNLIKELY TO TELL OWN STORY

Defense May Rest Without Defendant Going on Stand.

CASE IS DRAWING SWIFTLY TO CLOSE

Version That Sam Schepps Gave to Friends in Hot Springs Read Into Record to Show That Gambler Is Guilty of Killing Rosenthal.

New York, October 21.—What Sam Schepps told his friends in Hot Springs, Ark., about the murder of Herman Rosenthal was read into the record to-day at the trial of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, who is charged with instigating the crime.

"I don't want you fellows to think we killed a man who was of any account," Schepps told Postmaster Johnson, of Hot Springs, according to Johnson's testimony before the commission sent to Hot Springs to examine him and other persons.

"That fellow, Rosenthal, was a dirty cur. He should have been killed. I don't want you fellows to think of me as a common murderer."

Mr. Johnson's testimony was read by John W. Hart, Becker's lawyer, with intent to support the contention that Schepps was one of the four men who desired Rosenthal's death on his own account and conspired to kill him. For two hours this afternoon Mr. Hart read extracts from the testimony at Hot Springs. In that which went on the record was a talk between Schepps and Michael Berkholz, of Argentine Ark., in which Schepps is alleged to have said:

"You don't know what a dirty dog Rosenthal got to be. He thought everybody was abusing him. Why, he even wanted the gang to kill Louis Kaufman."

Drawing Swiftly to Close.

Thirteen witnesses, few of whom remained more than a few minutes on the stand, testified to-day and brought the case swiftly toward its close. Indications at adjournment were that the defense would rest to-morrow without placing Becker on the stand, notwithstanding previous announcement by the accused policeman's lawyer that it had been decided to have him testify.

John F. McIntyre, Becker's chief counsel said to-night he wanted as witnesses the four gunmen charged with shooting Rosenthal to death. Mr. McIntyre said he had been disappointed also in procuring the testimony of William Sharpe, driver of the murder car.

Among to-day's witnesses were five policemen, three of whom testified that the raid on Rosenthal's gambling house by Becker's "strong arm" squad last April was not a "fake," as the State charged, but was made two days after they had procured evidence of gambling on the premises. All five declared they had not heard the conversation then between Becker and Mrs. Rosenthal, which Mrs. Rosenthal testified took place.

Two inmates of the Tombs prison awaiting trial on charges of murder, denied the testimony of James D. Hallen, the convict lawyer, who said he heard Becker tell Policeman White that the public would soon pay Becker a "pension for killing that crook Rosenthal."

Several character witnesses also were heard.

It is understood that District Attorney Whitman, should Becker take the stand, will again endeavor to get into the record something relating to Becker's bank accounts, a line of testimony heretofore blocked by Justice Goff. Mr. Whitman will fight as he has in the past to exclude anything of this nature.

Shepherd Cross-Examined.

Joseph Shephard, a police lieutenant, who was a member of Becker's "strong arm squad," was cross-examined by the prosecution this morning. He gave direct testimony Saturday purporting to show that a raid on Rosenthal's gambling establishment was conducted by Becker, was a legitimate affair and not a "frame-up" as the prosecution has contended. Nothing of much importance was brought to light in the cross-examination.

Policeman James C. White, who was with Shephard when the alleged evidence against Rosenthal was obtained, was the next witness. White is under indictment with Policeman Steinert for perjury in connection with the arrest last June of Jack Zelig, the gang leader, who recently was shot to death.

White testified that he went to Rosenthal's place with a "steerer," who met Shephard, Steinert and himself at the Hotel Cadillac. He corroborated Shephard's testimony concerning their entrance to the gambling house by the basement and losing \$150 playing roulette. The witness said he did not see Rosenthal there nor did he know him.

Mr. McIntyre read from the testimony of James D. Hallen, the convict lawyer, who said he had overheard a conversation between White and Becker in the Tombs.

"Did you say, Chief, I have been looking for you? I have a tip that Rose has given up to the district attorney?" and did Becker reply, "Oh, hell! What of it? That's only one more crook to testify against me. No jury on earth would believe such witnesses. When this thing blows over, the public will give me a pension for killing that crook Rosenthal."

"No, it did not. I never told Becker or any one anything remotely resembling it."

"Was the raid on Rosenthal's place on March 22, 1912, made on that day?"

BATTLE IMMINENT NEAR ADRIANOPLE

First Great Clash of War in Balkans Is Near.

PEOPLE ADVISED TO LEAVE CITY

Reports of Many Minor Engagements While Opposing Forces Are Manoeuvring for Position—Rival Fleets Are Active in Blockades and Bombardments.

Constantinople, October 21.—It is admitted here to-night that the Bulgarians are established about 120 miles from Adrianople and that a big battle is imminent. The governor of Adrianople has issued a proclamation warning residents to business and food, owing to the possibility of investment of the town. He advises those able to leave to do so.

It is announced that an important concentration of the Bulgarian forces has taken place at Kostendil in the southeast of Bulgaria, the objective of which is doubtless the Struma Valley, the easiest road to the heart of Macedonia. The Turkish government tomorrow will issue a proclamation to the people in the eastern provinces in the shape of a reply to King Ferdinand's message enjoining Moslems to good behavior, and assuring Christians that they have nothing to fear provided they remain loyal.

It is asserted that in the fighting around Ellassona the Greeks lost 1,500 killed. A special dispatch to Constantinople says Turkish warships sunk a Bulgarian torpedo boat, while another Bulgarian torpedo boat, while another was being taken refuge in the harbor of Varna. The fortress replied to the Turks and eventually silenced their fire.

According to information received by the Porte, Albanian volunteers under ex-Deputy Hassan Bey, of Prishtina, have joined the advance body of the Albanian marching on Kurshumlija in Serbia, thirty miles south of Nish, in the neighborhood of which fighting is now going on.

Along the Montenegrin frontier the situation appears to be unchanged.

Manoeuvring for Position.

London, October 21.—War news still is the story of comparatively uninteresting small engagements involving maneuvering for position, while the Turkish and Bulgarian forces are assembling and preparing for big events.

When the allied states declared war it was assumed Turkey had by no means concentrated her troops. Moreover, Turkey still was hoping to detach Greece from the confederation. Her failure to do so undoubtedly necessitated some change in the strategic plan, and she still needed time to transport her troops to the required positions, hence the falling back of the small Turkish garrisons from numerous frontier posts is of no great significance.

The Serbian army is advancing steadily and now has its headquarters at Vranja. The Greeks have captured Diskaia, from which position the Turks retired to the town of Serbia, where a big battle is expected shortly.

According to a Constantinople report, an important battle is imminent at Adrianople. Meanwhile the rival fleets are active, the Greeks blockading the islands of Lemnos and Thracian, the Bulgarians bombarding Kahrvarna and Varna.

A report of the sinking of a Bulgarian torpedo-boat is discredited at Constantinople, where it is stated the Turkish warships in the Black Sea fired at torpedo-boats, but the latter took refuge in port, the warships not venturing to follow for fear of mines. The Greek consul at Cardia, acting under instructions from his government, is laying claim to all the Greek tonnage entering that port. Every vessel so commanded becomes the property of the Greek government, and the captain, an officer of the Greek navy. Ship owners have requested the British Foreign Office to protest against this procedure.

Severely Exchange Greetings.

Athens, October 21.—King George, of Greece, has received telegraphic replies from his three sovereign allies to a message informing them that the Greek army had crossed the frontier.

King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, said: "Filled with a sentiment of amiable, reciprocal and mutual confidence, our peoples, brothers in the faith, unite in a sacred agreement and ask the Almighty defender of the rights of the weak and protector of the oppressed to grant the fervent prayers that ascend to His throne from the four allied nations to the God of battles to crown with success the joint efforts of the doubly righteous cause of faith and liberty."

King Nicholas, of Montenegro, telegraphed: "Our cordial greetings and most sincere wishes for the victory of the worthy descendants of Thermopylae and Milvada. May God bless our efforts for our sacred cause."

King Peter, of Serbia, sent the following message: "Trusting in God that the forces of the Balkan States, united in religion and led by the traditional sentiment of their people, will triumph in their generous work, I hail with confidence the commencement of our joint action and wish complete success for the valiant Greek army."

The Aegean squadron, under command of Admiral Constantine, arrived yesterday at Kastron, capital of the island of Lemnos, and demanded that the authorities surrender. The squadron to-day anchored at Port Miro and landed troops which advanced to occupy the town.

Admiral Constantine has proclaimed a blockade of all the ports of Lemnos. A blockade is also effective on the coast of Epirus. The Greeks by a flank movement on October 19, captured the town of Doria, and with it the island of Doria.

KNOX CONSIDERS MEXICAN TROUBLE

Secretary of State Confers With Ambassador Wilson.

CHANGE IN POLICY NOT ANTICIPATED

Washington Proposes to Keep Hands Off Southern Neighbor's Affairs So Long as American Interests Are Not Threatened—Gravity of Situation Realized.

Washington, October 21.—Official interest here to-day centered upon the situation in Mexico, where the rebellion has taken on a new and formidable phase, as a result of the revolt of General Felix Diaz. "The return of Washington of Secretary Knox from his Japanese trip, the presence here of Henry Lane Wilson, ambassador to Mexico, and interesting and important developments in the military situation during the past two days, were elements that served to concentrate attention upon the Mexican trouble."

As Secretary Knox was accompanied from Chicago to Washington by Assistant Secretary Huntington Wilson, he found himself, upon his arrival this morning, well informed of all the very latest developments. Probably the most important of these was the fact that Secretary Knox and Ambassador Wilson were expected to take place between the two men, and that the ambassador probably will have an opportunity to discuss the situation and receive suggestions that may be thought necessary for his guidance in the confidential talk with Secretary Knox before the latter leaves Washington to-morrow night to join President Taft at Beverly.

No Change in Policy.

The one fact that stands out clearly to-day is that, although the ambassador was conferred at length with Acting Secretary Adee and the officials of the State Department who are charged principally with the conduct of Mexican relations, nothing has been communicated as to any change in policy. The policy of non-interference in Mexican affairs, as it has been known, is not an official admission that the revolutionary movement in Mexico has assumed a more serious aspect than ever before, and that a coalition between the forces of the rebel leader Zapata, who has for the past year maintained a formidable rebellion against the government, and the forces of the government, who are supported by the powerful Cientifico, which, if true, hazards the very existence of the Mexican government. So far, however, it cannot be established that these leaders have agreed to make common cause.

The military situation at Vera Cruz, according to the latest reports to the department, was extremely interesting. In the harbor, the Mexican fleet, which is in complete possession of the city proper, offered to the consul all possible guarantees to life and property so long as he maintained control. With the least provocation, however, the consul felt reassured.

General Beltrán told the foreign consul that he would transmit to his government their request to refrain from bombarding the town or fighting in its streets. For his part, General Diaz, who is in complete possession of the city proper, offered to the consul all possible guarantees to life and property so long as he maintained control. With the least provocation, however, the consul felt reassured.

Quiet in Vera Cruz.

According to to-day's reports everything in Vera Cruz is quiet and is likely to remain so unless the Federal gunboats, which are in the harbor, and the forces of the government, which are in the town, are disturbed. A possible element of trouble is the issue of a decree by the government officers in charge of the gunboats declaring the port of Vera Cruz closed. Indirectly this may drag the United States navy into the affair, as the American mail steamship Sequencia has appeared in the harbor and is there to discharge cargo. If the Federal naval commander persists in regarding the port as closed and refuses to permit the ship to unload, the situation would exactly parallel that in Rio harbor nearly twenty years ago, when the American navy broke a rebel blockade.

Diaz Will Not Return.

Paris, October 21.—General Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, declared to-day that his intention of not returning to Mexico was unchanged. He is staying at a hotel here and shows great interest in the news concerning his nephew, Felix Diaz, and the taking of Vera Cruz. He is, however, without private advice from Mexico, and continued:

"Under the circumstances, I prefer not to express any opinion relative to my nephew's intentions and chances. Naturally, he said, he was not concerned in any way with the present movement. His only desire was to see a peaceful Mexico which would thus be given a chance to develop. He said that General Diaz, to be generally disturbed in regard to the several interviews purporting to be from him which have been issued in Paris, where he has been quoted as attacking President Madero. He said these statements were untrue."

Sanctuary Refused.

Tampico, Mexico, October 21.—The revolutionists to-day demanded the surrender of the city of Tampico, but the Federal forces refused to comply. It is reported that the revolutionists have taken possession of the city of Tampico and Coahuila, fifty miles to the southwest in the State of Vera Cruz, in the possession of the revolutionists. A Federal gunboat, the "Albatross," is in the harbor of Tampico, and a Federal gunboat, the "Albatross," is in the harbor of Tampico.

PROVE HIS CHARGE OR BE DISMISSED

Perkins Demands That Hillis Be Called to Account.

LOSES HIS TEMPER ON WITNESS STAND

Waves Clenched Fist and Spends Most of Time in Bitter Wrangle With Committee—Ryan Tells of Giving \$450,000 to Democratic Campaign Fund in 1904.

Washington, October 21.—Emphatic denials that a huge fund had been underwritten to finance the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign, or that any money had been contributed to the fund by the International Harvester Company or the United States Steel Corporation were entered to-day by George W. Perkins, on the stand before the Senate campaign contributions committee.

The testimony of Mr. Perkins bristled with such expressions as "unmitigated lies," "absolutely false," "totally unfair," and "mere hot air." He denounced the charges made by Senator Boies Penrose and by Charles D. Hillis, Republican national chairman, demanding that Senator Penrose be made to prove his assertion that a \$3,000,000 fund was underwritten for the Roosevelt campaign, or "like a gentleman take it back," and declaring that Mr. Hillis should prove his charge or "be dismissed from office."

Throughout most of his examination Mr. Perkins was in a wrangle with some member of the committee. Time after time, he waved a clenched fist in the air and declared that the committee "could not get away with it." Once the committee voted to expunge a remark from the record. As he grew indignant under cross-examination, the witness would rise in his place, glaring at the committee and gesticulating violently.

Mr. Perkins accounted to the committee for \$123,000, which he said he spent in the pre-convention campaign of Colonel Roosevelt.

"That was absolutely all of my contribution," he declared emphatically. But Mr. Perkins could not recollect clearly the amounts he subscribed or collected for the Republican campaign fund of 1904.

Not Out of His Pocket.

He said that the various large amounts credited to "G. W. P." on the list of contributors to that fund "urashed the committee by Elmer Dyer was undoubtedly secured by Treasurer C. N. Dyer from men whose names he had suggested or whom he had asked personally to contribute. The witness said he "almost dropped dead" when Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, returned to him \$10,000 which he sent him in 1904. This was the only instance he knew of, he said, of a "man running for office returning money after he had got his hands on it."

Mr. Perkins grew indignant when he was questioned as to any relations to activities in connection with the 1904 campaign might have had to the withholding of the suit against the Harvester Company planned by the Department of Justice in 1907. He declared that for the government to have begun the action at that time would have been "totally unfair," because the Bureau of Corporations was then investigating the company; that he went to see President Roosevelt, and that the latter, after investigating, ordered the suit delayed. His statement to Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, that "we would fight," or "the Morgan interest would fight," he said, meant only that the case would be fought in the courts, and had no political significance. In conclusion, Mr. Perkins declared that he had never asked a favor of any government official, and that he was not in politics to secure business favors.

"When this campaign is over," he added, "if on the 5th of November Theodore Roosevelt is elected, on November 6 our accounts will be all squared."

Thomas F. Ryan, the first witness of the day, told the committee that he gave \$450,000 to the Democratic national fund in 1904.

Mr. Ryan said he gave between \$75,000 and \$50,000 to the Harmon pre-convention fund this year and more than \$30,000 to the campaign of Representative Underwood.

The committee recessed for luncheon with Mr. Perkins still on the stand.

Mr. Ryan Gave \$500,000.

Mr. Ryan told the committee that he shouldered \$350,000 of the debts of the Democratic National Committee in 1904.

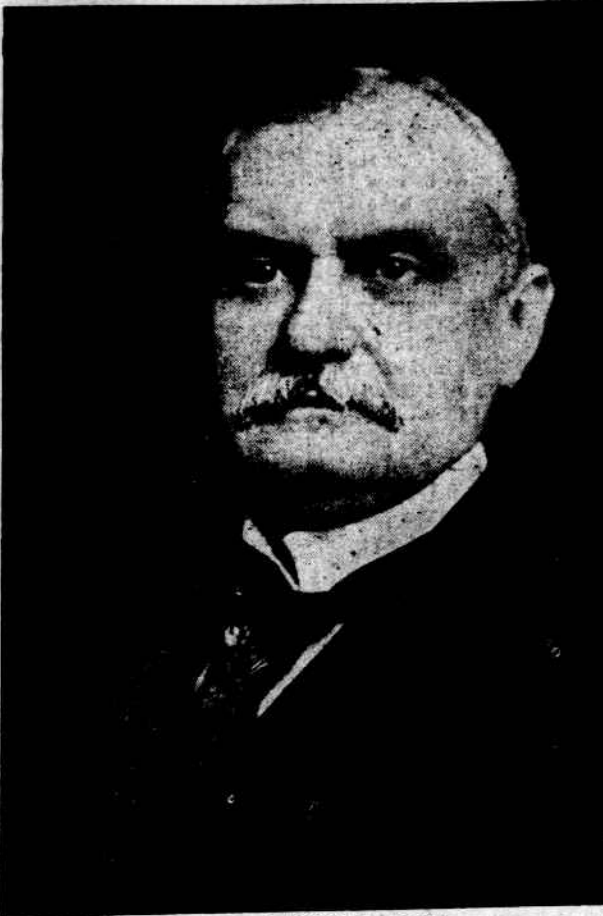
"Early in the campaign," he said, "I gave \$50,000 to the fund, although I was opposed to the nomination of Judge Parker. I gave probably \$50,000 in smaller contributions. The fund was drawing near and it was quite apparent that Mr. Parker could not be elected some of my friends came to me and told me that the campaign would collapse unless the committee received financial assistance. I finally agreed, in order to pay the party workers and preserve the integrity of the party, to furnish \$250,000. This made a total of \$450,000 I gave throughout the campaign. This was a personal contribution and did not represent any one except myself."

"I did not give the money to try to elect Parker," the witness continued; "I merely wanted to preserve the Democratic organization."

In reply to questions concerning the pre-convention campaign of 1912, Mr. Ryan said that he had contributed between \$75,000 and \$50,000 to Governor Harmon's campaign and more than \$30,000 to Representative Underwood. He thought President Good.

"When I came back from Europe in 1911 I made up my mind that the

Gives \$450,000 to Aid Parker



THOMAS F. RYAN.

SPEAKING PLANS ARE 'UP IN THE AIR'

Wilson Merely Marking Time Until Roosevelt Recovers From Injury.

FUTURE CAMPAIGN UNCERTAIN

If Colonel Directs Fight From Oyster Bay, Governor May Resume.

Princeton, N. J., October 21.—Upon the news to-morrow of the effect on Colonel Roosevelt of his trip from Chicago, will depend largely Governor Wilson's plan for the rest of the campaign. The Democratic nominee said to-night his speaking plans for the present were "up in the air."

For October 31 a big meeting is planned at Madison Square Garden, New York, but the nominee said to-night he could not say yet whether he would attend. He will, however, on November 2, review in New York, a parade of college men supporting him.

The Governor said his present intention was to do no more speaking until Colonel Roosevelt recovered. He indicated that if the Colonel was able to resume active charge of his campaign, and direct it from Oyster Bay he might consider that sufficient reason for going into active campaigning himself, though he did not explain whether he would do it by statements, speeches or messages.

The Governor left his correspondence in the afternoon and went to University Field to witness the practice of the football team. He was there fifteen minutes, and would have stayed longer, but one of the coaches insisted on talking tariff to the Governor.

"I could stand almost any injury," laughed the Governor. "I found I could not get away from politics even on the football field."

Governor Wilson was informed to-night that Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, would address the Woodrow Wilson Club of Princeton University Thursday night.

"I shall certainly want to hear him," remarked the Governor, "but on second thought it might be dangerous. I wonder if I could go just as a part of the audience without being called upon to make a speech."

The Governor will go to Trenton to-morrow for his weekly round-up of State business.

Marshall Criticizes Johnson.

Sacramento, Cal., October 21.—Governor Marshall, of Indiana, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, criticized Governor Johnson, of California, his opponent on the Progressive ticket, in an open-air meeting here late to-day. His reference to Governor Johnson was made after the Democratic nominee had been welcomed to Sacramento and had been welcomed success by Governor Johnson, Governor Johnson's father.

"Governor Johnson came into our State and gave our people a lot of advice about running Indiana," said Governor Marshall. "He had a lot to say about how backward we were and how much we lacked progress, but I am not going to attempt to give you California people any advice in this connection. I think you are competent enough and sensible enough to handle your own affairs without suggestions from me."

"However, I do want to say in reply to Governor Johnson's criticism of Indiana this year would be able to vote for Mr. Taft on a Republican ticket under a Republican emblem. We have no such law as your election law, which, I am told, bars you Republicans from voting for Mr. Taft."

"You are not Progressive, evidently, as I had been informed you were, or you would not be held responsible for the crushing of the recent serious rebellion in Nicaragua, may soon be called upon to preserve order at the polls when the Nicaraguans, by direct vote, choose a President and Vice-President. It became known to-day that the United States proposes to have guards on hand unless the Nicaraguan government can give absolute assurance that the election will be impartially conducted."

Nicaraguan Minister Castillejo is awaiting word from his government as to whether the services of the American troops would be desirable on election day—Baltimore, November 2.

BOOKS JUGGLED TO COVER CRIMES

Government Claims Union Money Was Expended to Defray Cost of Explosions.

BOOKKEEPER TESTIFIES

She Swears That Separate Records Were Kept for Purpose of Concealment.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 21.—Reading from the financial account books of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for the period when John J. McNamara, the secretary-treasurer, was conducting a "campaign of explosions" about the country, Miss Mary C. Dye, former bookkeeper for McNamara, testified at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial, that one record of money expended was kept for the union officials and executive board members, while a different record was kept for the public and for members of the union generally.

A regular system of "juggling" the accounts, the government charges, was maintained to conceal payments for dynamiting expenses.

Miss Dye's testimony was that a dual system of recording expenditures was in force prior to 1905, or until the executive board decided to allow McNamara \$1,000 a month without requiring any accounting, which continued until after the Los Angeles Times building was blown up. It was out of this \$1,000 a month, the government charges, that McNamara paid Orville E. McManigal and James B. McNamara for the Pacific coast explosions and for thirty-five other explosions. Miss Dye testified that in the books full amounts paid to McNamara, Hookin and others were given, but in the records published in the union magazine less than half the amounts were charged to the individuals, while the difference was charged to "emergency fund, by order of the executive board."

The witness said that for the fiscal year ending in 1907, \$5,698 was paid to Frank C. Webb, of New York, while \$1,572 was recorded in McNamara's report to the union; \$4,970 was paid to Hookin, while \$2,942 was reported to the union, and \$2,542 was paid to J. J. McNamara, while \$1,987 was reported to the union as having been paid to him, the difference in each case having been charged to the emergency fund.

The government alleges \$20,000 was represented in aggregate difference and was used for dynamiting purposes.

The witness stated that prior to the monthly allowances to McNamara funds were charged up to donations to various unions or as advances to various officials, without any later showing as to the disposition of the money.

A dozen foremen of structural iron and steel erection jobs, where explosions occurred may be called to testify to-morrow. They are being questioned about details of explosions which McManigal confessed he caused.

MAY GUARD THE POLLS

American Marines and Bluejackets to Aid in Nicaraguan Election.

Washington, October 21.—American marines and bluejackets, whose activities were largely responsible for the crushing of the recent serious rebellion in Nicaragua, may soon be called upon to preserve order at the polls when the Nicaraguans, by direct vote, choose a President and Vice-President. It became known to-day that the United States proposes to have guards on hand unless the Nicaraguan government can give absolute assurance that the election will be impartially conducted.

Nicaraguan Minister Castillejo is awaiting word from his government as to whether the services of the American troops would be desirable on election day—Baltimore, November 2.

ROOSEVELT WEARY AFTER LONG RIDE

Otherwise He Shows No Ill Effects of Homeward Journey.

SILENT CROWDS WATCH HIS TRAIN

Patient Spends Most of His Time in Sleep, and Physicians Believe He Will Reach Oyster Bay This Morning in Good Condition—Rest Is Essential.

On Board Roosevelt Car, October 21.—Although ex-President Roosevelt was weary from his all-day ride from Chicago to Pittsburgh, he showed no other ill effects on his arrival there to-night, and the physicians who are accompanying him were confident he would reach Oyster Bay in almost as good condition as when he left Merces Hospital.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the physicians, while believing the Colonel had sufficient strength for the trip, nevertheless were concerned as to the outcome when the time came for his departure, and during the first few hours they watched the patient closely for any signs of a setback. As the day wore on it became plain he was resting comfortably on the big brass bed in his stateroom, the tension was relaxed, and to-night every one on the Colonel's car was breathing more easily.

Colonel Roosevelt spent the day in reading magazines, talking and sleeping. As soon as he was brought to his car in Chicago he went to bed and remained there throughout the day. He said in the morning he did not feel like sleeping, but the yawning of the car tired him, and he slept for several hours. Hardships of the journey were increased by several severe jolts caused by the imperfect action of a brake on the Colonel's car. The Colonel was suffering from nervous exhaustion when he left Chicago.

Progress of the Roosevelt train was watched by silent crowds. At many of the stations people were out to see the train pass through. They brought flowers and fruits to the wounded man and sent him messages of greeting. There was no cheering, and the people talked in subdued tones. It all formed a curious contrast to every other trip which Colonel Roosevelt has made during the campaign.

At Lima, Ohio, there was the only suggestion of a cheer during the day. A large crowd had gathered at the station, and some one started a cheer. Colonel Cecil Lyon, of Texas, the President's traveling companion, who was standing on the platform, raised his hand. The people understood and the cheer died away.

Bulletins Issued.

Dr. Alex. Lambert, of New York, who with Dr. Scurry L. Terrill, of Dallas, Texas, is caring for Colonel Roosevelt, issued bulletins during the day, but they merely reported that the Colonel was resting easily and that his condition was improving.

Aided by the X-ray examination made yesterday Dr. Lambert was able to determine the position of the bullet by an external examination to-day. He placed a finger on the precise spot and Colonel Roosevelt showed him that he was right, for he said: "That's mighty sore there."

The bullet is imbedded in the major pectoral muscle," said Dr. Lambert, "and is close to the fourth rib on the right. It will be a simple matter to remove the bullet later should Colonel Roosevelt wish it."

There was little doubt in Dr. Lambert's mind that the Colonel would be well enough to address the campaign rally planned for Madison Square Garden on October 23. Dr. Lambert, the doctor said, would be permitted to speak for half an hour.

The only person who saw Colonel Roosevelt after he boarded the train, aside from the physicians and members of his family, was Walter Brown, Ohio Progressive leader, who spent an hour on the train during the trip across Ohio, and talked with the Colonel for a few minutes.

Colonel Roosevelt is traveling to Oyster Bay on the private car Ideal, the car on which President Taft made his two month tour last year. Colonel Roosevelt is due in New York at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. His car will be taken directly to Oyster Bay, and before 10 o'clock the Colonel will be in bed at Sagamore Hill.

Until he has rallied from the effects of the trip, Colonel Roosevelt will be required to rest absolutely. He is eager to plunge into the work of the campaign, and one of the chief concerns of those about him is to prevent him from undertaking too much.

Accident Delayed Departure.

Chicago, October 21.—Colonel Roosevelt's train, which had been scheduled to leave Chicago for the East at 8:30 A. M., did not pull out until 9:30. The delay was caused by an accident in the yard. Two unattached engines crashed into each other on the Burlington tracks at Fourteenth street an hour before Colonel Roosevelt's train was to pass by on the Pennsylvania line. A few yards distant, the engine, which was due to a mistake by a signalman, resulted in injuring a sent to a hospital one of the engineers. The first reports were that he was killed.

Colonel Roosevelt's departure was marked by no incident not arranged by Colonel Cecil Lyon and Assistant Chief of Police Herman Schoenfeld. He Colonel had been provided with a large easy chair, which he expected to occupy until he became tired, when Terrell and Dr. Lambert, who are the patient's nurses during the trip, will have him lie down.

No Discomfort Felt.

No discomfort was felt by the injured man as the train went on. (Continued on Seventh Page.)